Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, 22 MAY, 1830. [NUMBER 68.

NOTICE.

TO the Creditors of HORMUSJEE BHICCAJEE MEERJEE, and others, lately trading under the name and firm of BHICCAJEE MEERJEE AND CO.

The Creditors of the late firm of Bhiccajee Meerjee and Company who have come in under the Deed of Trust executed by the said late firm to Framjee Cowasjee and others bearing date the 23rd day of January
requested to attend at the
wasjee one of the Trus-
within the Fort, for
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en and five, each
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ooks of the said
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tors, who have
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equested to attend at the
asjee's Office, during the
the hours aforesaid and to
Deed forthwith, so that the
ir respective claims may be
that they may receive their
manner with those Credi-
signed. It is hereby
that all persons, who
d late firm will remit
forthwith to Fram-
ustee,—Dated the

lege of prying into their *private* concerns; nor, after denying them the liberty of conscience, will you forbid them the exercise of speech.

The lamented Heber gained some celebrity as a poet before he was appointed to the See of Calcutta, and had thus acquired an influence over the public mind. It was very well for him to have written a book of *first sights* and *first impressions*; but you, my Lord required other credentials than a mere professional title, before you ventured upon any extravagant undertaking for fame.

I acknowledge you to be a Bishop, and I believe your motives to be sincere. But in confessing so much I do not necessarily admit that you are a man of judgment, or that your motives are good. It may however be of importance to those to whom you address your Circular to enquire how far you are entitled to the reputation of a man of judgment. You know nothing of the state of this community; you know nothing of its manners; nor can you in the least imagine what effect a long residence in this country has had upon the minds of those on whom you intrude your Circular. But you considered yourself obliged to do something for the "glorification of God," and at once precipitated yourself into a measure without reflecting whether or not it were uncharitable, impertinent, inquisitorial, and unjust. A great portion of this community do not regard a Bishop with that reverance which he received from the canting clubs of England. Fresh from the percincts of these inquisitorial associations, you scarcely imagine that a change has been effected in your circumstances; and therefore you continue to think that the success of any measure depends merely on the sanction of your office and your name.

What infatuation could have possessed you, my Lord, when you togitated the extravagant measure of dictating not only to inferior tradesmen and machanics, but to high-minded merchants and the functionaries of Government, whom they should employ and whom reject? Were you inclined to be useful, you had a vast field for the exercise of all the talent and philanthropy which you possess. Education is making show progress and poverty is wandering over the country. You can benefit the one with the lights of the civilized people among whom you have been bred; and you can relieve the other with the superfluities of your abundant cure. But if this be too scanty for the extent of your

de that there is a feeling of rivalship between Mr. TAYLOR and Mr WAGHORN, although we do not see why it should exist, for their respective schemes are not only quite different from each other, but as far as we can judge, perfectly reconcileable. We should be sorry to see either relinquished, and we wish the amplest success to both, but if Mr. WAGHORN has given up his original plan of a steam-communication by the way of the Cape, we can understand the cause of the mutual jealousy which appears to subsist between the two projectors. We suspect that this is the case, and that Mr. WAGHORN wishes under the patronage of the Court of Directors and the Bombay Government to take the lead in the communications to be opened between India and England by the way of the Red Sea. We shall regret this, because it is to be apprehended that the object itself will suffer from the competition and because under any circumstances it is desirable that the steam communication round the Cape should be established. That route is the only one which will be safe or even practicable in time of war either among the European powers or in Egypt, and while therefore we advocate Mr. TAYLOR's scheme, we should deprecate the relinquishment of the other.

The *Bombay Gazette* also contains a long advertizement addressed "To The Indian Public," apparently from the pen of Mr. BUCKINGHAM, although dated the 2d April, 1830. It contains the usual quantum of matter about his sacrifices and sufferings, for which, however great they may have been, we have lost all sympathy from the constant demand made upon us for that article. We have expended all we ever had for him, nor do we the more readily believe that his losses have been heavy because they are constantly under every possible form dragged before the public. He next estimates his outlay in the establishment of the *Oriental Herald*, for the benefit of *India alone*, at £7500, while his whole receipts from this country have amounted only to £1500; and he concludes with stating that the *Oriental Herald* will no longer be sent to India by Mr. BUCKINGHAM himself, and that it must consequently be left to find its way here with the other periodicals of the day through the usual chanbels. This is a sad bereavement, but we hope we shall survive under it, as we hope Mr. BUCKINGHAM himself will under the neglect of the people of India. We wish him all success in his *New Oriental Quarterly*, but there is something very silly and ill judged in the manner in which he has taken leave of the Indian public, and announced his intention of henceforth looking chiefly to the people of England for the sup- he requires.—*India Gazette April* 26.

20th.—Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Wil Master, to China.

Do.—Ship Ann, Wm. Allen Master, to China.

Do.—Persian Ship Munsoory, Mullna Ebrahim Nacqu dah, to Bushire.

Passengers by Benicoolen.—Capt. Guy, Lieut. Brett, Lieut. Harvey, Lieut. Simpson, Lieut. Hammond, Dr. Stevenson

Ships Loading.

ENGLISH.—Malvina, for London; H. C. Duchess of Athol for China; Thomas Coutts, for do.; Cumbrianfor do.; Triumph, for do; Lowjee for do.; Bombay Castle, for do.; Guilford, for do.; Glenelg, for do.; Bannerman for do.; Caledonia; for do.; Sesostris, for do.; Futtay Salam for do.; Virginia, for Bengal; Dadloy, and Dowlat Savoy, for Siam; Cruttenden, and Wootmany, for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Duchess of Athol, Thomas Coutts, and Abercrombie Robinson.

FREE TRADERS.—Triumph, Malvina, Guildford, Sesostris, Othello, Clairmont, and Circassian.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Bombay Castle, Dadloy, Cruttenden, Lowjee Futtay Salam, Caledonia, Glenelg, Asia Felix, Cumbrian, Sunbury Verginia, and Samdany.

DUTCH.—Heleha.

H. M. Ship Challenger.

ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, Mamory, and Woorter.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Tigris, Euphrates, Ternate, and Nautilus.

STEAMER.—Enterprize.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—May 6th.—Ship Moira, Captain W. Bugg, from London 21st November and Cape 8th March

8th—Ship Erneett, Dufreme, from Pondicherry 7th May.

Passengers per Moira from London.—Mrs. Longbottom, Mrs. Cryer; Col. Degraves, Capt. Ross, Ensign Dearsly, Doctor Maillardit, Doctor Allardice, Mr. Stater, Revd. Mr. Cryer, Revd. Mr. Longbottom, Revd. Mr. Scott, Mr. Kingdom.

For Calcutta.—Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. Cary, Middleton, Mrs. Fordyce, Mrs. Duff, Misses Napier, Foley, Daniel, R. D. Lionel Wyatt, Mr Cary, Dr. Middl Fordyce- Doctor Francis, Doctor B Mr. Duff, Revd. Mr. Hodgson,

London attorney pays twelve guineas, it will be seen that no inconsiderable sum has been *borrowed* by this means from the April quarter."

'We have no doubt, that when explanations are given, it will also turn out that something or other which ought to have come into this quarter, has been delayed. There is, we believe, a constant anxiety to swell the quarter as much as possible; and we do not therefore, attach much importance either way to these statements.

We see nothing to afford room for despondency. At the same time, we see enough to demand from all who possess influence, the utmost exertions to effect some alleviation of the burdens which press so heavily upon the people of this country. We trust the idea of enriching a nation by depreciating the currency, is now abandoned for ever. We have already suffered too much from this nostrum.

We cannot allow this occasion to pass without expressing our earnest hope that this country and America will at length abandon the policy from which both have suffered. In the almost boundless regions of the United States, what scope for the production of valuable returns for the manufactures of England! Immense sums which might have been beneficially expended in extending the cultivation of the soil, have been sunk in manufacturing establishments in New England that yield no dividends. This money may be considered as fairly thrown away. We rejoice to hear that the present Executive of the United States entertain the most friendly disposition towards England; and, we trust, that this disposition will be fairly met on our part. Why should there not be the best disposition between two nations which have so many reasons for being on the best terms with each other?

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Tuesday, January 5.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 4, 1830.

3d Regiment of Foot—General Sir George Don, G. C. B., from the 36th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, deceased.

36th Foot—Lieutenant-General Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, Bart., to be Colonel, vice Sir George Don, appointed to the command of the 3d Foot,

48th Foot—Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas [illegible]slop, Bart and G. C. B., from the 51st [illegible] to be Colonel, vice General Lord Charles [illegible] deceased.

[illegible]Foot—Major-General Sir Benjamin [illegible]K. C. B., to be Colonel, vice Sir [illegible]slop, appointed to the command [illegible]t.

[illegible]M.—His Majesty has been [illegible] of the

it is greatly for the best interest of every individual, whatever may be his rank, station, or condition, to terminate in the shortest period practicable, without creating by the change permanent evils of magnitude.

Such is the object which has been attempted in the *exposé* which has been presented to the British Cabinet.

The subject, however, is necessarily most extensive, and in its rusults will materially affect the feelings, the interest, and condition of every individual in the Britsh dominions, and, ultimately, of those who inhabit other countries.

A subject so comprehensive requires much elucidation to enable the population to understand its practical effects, through all its ramifications, upon their respective conditions occupations, and employments.

In addition to the subject, as submitted to the consideration of Government, I have prepared addresses to the various existing classes, explanatory of their situation and the manner in which they would be affected by the proposed change in the condition of society.

These addresses are as brief as the subject of each will admit; many of them will not occupy more than a half of one of your columns, some not so much, but a few of them will require a fuller development.

There is no private interest or party object in the slightest degree connected with them—they are solely intended for the public good.

Upon this ground alone I request the use of your columns for one of these addresses every alternate day until the meeting of Parliament, that, by that period, its members and the public may have the subject fully before them.

You, as well as the public, have a deep stake in this matter; and when the whole subject shall be placed fairly before you, it will be open to your scrutiny, and I desire it may receive your support, or call forth your censure and opposition, as it may appear to you to merit the one or deserve the other.

I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant

ROBERT OWEN.

Bedford-Square, Jan. 4, 1830.

To the Editor of The Times.

Sir,—Having just read in the *Dublin Morning Post* of yesterday, an article, under the head of "The Late Reverend John Litton Cosbie," extracted from your paper, and as your correspondent has done me the honour of alluding to my exertions towards the advancement in life of one of the purest minded, most disinterested, zealous, and efficent young clergymen I have met with, whilst he appears to be either ignorant of, or wishes to suppress the leading circumstances that induced me to patronize this inestimable friend of mine, I shall in justice to Mr. Cosbie in few [illegible]

ham, and I never yet witnessed such domestic happiness, or had the honour of being in the society of a more interesting or accomplished woman. Your correspondent, Sir, insinuates something about his "Orange principles," as of mine also I believe those principles are not accurately known in England: they may be comprised in a few words,—an inviolable adherence to the Protestant religion, the British constitution as founded on the revolution settlement and universal benevolence and charity towards all mankind, without distinction of sect or party. As to whether I may be considered "illustrious" or not, as your correspondent pleases to style me, I assure you, Sir, it gives me very little concern. I discharge my duty conscientiously, without caring one farthing for—nay, shrinking—popular applause; and as I admit no man living to be my superior, in all the knowledge,—political, historical, and theological,—so vitally necessary at the present hour, for saving a great and deeply embarrassed nation, whose glory and exaltation have ever been nearer my heart than my own or my children's interest, I shall persevere in that course of literary exertion which has long since secured to me the approbation, the confidence, and the esteem of every upright and independent Protestant and Roman Chtholic in the British empire; and I shall continue to protect, to the latest moment of my strength and life, the Protestant religion, the freedom of the public press, and, as emanating from them alone, the liberties of England. I have the honour, Sir, to subscribe myself, with much respect, most faithfully your obedient servant.

HARCOURT LEES.

Essexford Glebe, county of Louth, Jan. 1.

MILMAN'S HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

(FAMILY LIBRARY.)

(From a Correspondent.)

The more consideration we give to the subject, the stronger are we impressed with the conviction, that, both from the manner and the spirit in which it is written, the appearance of this little work, at the present moment, is likely to lead to results of the most useful and consolatory description. To the mere speculative inquirer, the study of the human race presents no phenomenon so singular as the character of this extraordinary people; to the Christian, no chapter in the history of mankind can be [illegible]

gious description, and instead of copies to the extent of eight thousand having been called for in the course of a few weeks, the work would have been consigned to the hands of the common hangman, and Milman would himself have been fortunate had he escaped from the populace without even more severe treatment than that experienced by Mr. Tucker and the Bishop of Norwich. A more striking proof of the rapid spread of the spirit of toleration, forbearance, and Christian charity, it would scarcely be possible to adduce.

Mr. Milman sets out with stating, that his work is purely of an historical, and not of a theological nature. Conscious that the progress of improvement among the Jew had been impeded by the unchristian spirit exercised towards them by those professed to be Christians, it is his wish that they should no longer be the only people not benefitted by the intellectual progress of the age. "Let us not," he says, "read the fate of the holy city in that unchristian temper which prevailed during the dark ages, when every Jew was considered a personal enemy of Christ, and therefore a legitimate object of hatred and persecution, but rather in the spirit of him, who, wi[illegible] forward with prohetic fore[illegible] desolation, nevertheless w[illegible] Jerusalem, Christianity [illegible] the hereditary religio[illegible] inflexible confidenc[illegible] ges, must put off th[illegible] pect which it has t[illegible]

What the future [illegible] people may be, it [illegible] to say; but we he[illegible] viction, that a ge[illegible] tory, written in th[illegible] nity, a minister of [illegible] England, is infinitely [illegible] lytes, any scheme of [illegible] therto heard or read.

FRENCH STATI[illegible] ACCOUNT[illegible]

The following are the principal re[illegible] returns made to the French Gover[illegible] population of Paris and the de[illegible] upon the consumption of the ca[illegible] the *Annuaire*,

There were born in P[illegible] marriage and in private ho[illegible] girls;—out of marriage, [illegible] girls. In the lying-i[illegible] women, 262 boys, and [illegible] hospitals for unmarrie[illegible] 2,574 girls. Total o[illegible] 15,117 were boys, an[illegible]

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"Although not a national regiment (42d), it was composed generally of volunteers from the Irish Militia, and the appearance of the soldiery formed a marked contrast with the Scotch corps which had preceded them. The light carriage, the laughing eye of those daring islanders, told that war to them was but a pastime. Their music was in unison with their feelings; the solemn soul-stirring pibroch was heard no more, and the park was filled with the light melody of 'The young May Moon is beaming love.'" Few imagine that the kelted unbreeched Highland regiments are composed of Irish. Our author is totally mistaken with respect to Ney's first corps at Quatre Bras, and is equally mistaken with respect to the relative numbers of the contending troops. The following is his description of one of the most desperate charges at Quatre Bras:—"The 28th was desperately engaged. Notwithstanding the unfavourable ground, surrounded by standing corn, which concealed the cavalry till they were in the act of charging, and exposed to the fire of a French battery that played with grape upon them from the heights, the 28th formed their square with the regularity of a parade. In vain the Lancers rushed through the deep rye to seek an entrance by the openings caused by the cannonade. As the men fell, the space was coolly but instantly filled up. Numbers dropped; but while the faces of the square sensibly decreased, it presented a serried line of bayonets, impassable alike to Lancer or Cuirassier. Determined to penetrate, the enemy at the same moment rushed upon it from three different sides. Two faces of the square were charged by the Lancers, whilst the Cuirassiers galloped down upon another. I was a trying moment. There was a death-like silence, and one voice alone, clear and calm, was heard. It was their Colonel, who called upon them to be steady. On came the enemy! The earth shook beneath the horsemen's feet, while on every side of the devoted band, the corn, bending beneath the rush of cavalry, disclosed their numerous assailants.—'Steady, men, steady!' The lance-points nearly met the bayonets of the kneeling front rank. The cuirassiers were within a few paces. Not a trigger was drawn, but when the word *Fire* issued from the Colonel's lips, each side poured out its deadly volley, and in a moment the leading files of the French lay before the square as if hurled by a thunderbolt to the earth. The assailants, broken and dispersed, galloped for shelter to the tall rye, whilst a constant stream of musketry from the British square carried death into their retreating squadrons. The 42d was charged in the act of forming square and the two flank companies, from the suddenness of the attack, and embarrassment conse-

tre Bras. At Ligny the author estimates the loss of the French at 6, and the Prussians at 15,000 men. Our author is interesting in the details of the battles of different regiments and divisions but he is totally ignorant of the outline, principles, and history of the campaigns. He says, "Bonaparte has been severely censured for daring to attack Wellington and Blucher simultaneously." None but a person totally ignorant can blame the Emperor for anything of the sort, for the best of all reasons—namely, he did not attack them simultaneously. The attack at Quatre Bras was by Ney, against the Emperor's repeated orders, and the loss of Ney's first division by its march and counter march on St. Amand arose, not as our author states, but solely from this disobedience of the Emperor's orders by the Marshal. In the account of Waterloo, our author says, "Close up! close up! marked the quick succession of slaughter that thinned their (the British) diminished ranks; and, when the day wore later, when the remnants of two and even three regiments were necessary to complete the square which one of them had formed in the morning; to support this with firmness, and feed death inactive and unmoved, exhibited that calm and desperate bravery which elicited the admiration of Napoleon himself." The following is his account of the principal attack at Waterloo;—"The Belgian infantry that were extended in front of the 5th division, gave way, as the leading columns of D'Erlon's corps approached. The French came boldly up to the fence, and Picton, with Kempt's brigade, as gallantly advanced to meet them. A tremendous combat ensued. The French and British closed; for the Cuirassiers had been received in square, and repulsed with immense loss. Instantly Picton deployed the division into line, and pressing forward to the hedge, received and returned the volley of D'Erlon's infantry, and then crossing the fence, drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The French rereated in close column, while the fifth mowed them down with musketry, and slaughtered them in heaps with their bayonets. Lord Anglesea seized on the moment, and charging with the Royals, Greys and Inniskillens, burst through every thing that opposed him. Vainly the mailed Cuirassier and formidable Lancer met this splendid body of heavy cavalry. They were overwhelmed, and the French Infantry already broken and disorganized by the fighting fifth, fell in hundreds beneath the swords of the English Dragoons. The Eagles of the 45th and 105th regiments, and upwards of 2000 prisoners were the trophies of this brilliant charge. This was the bloodiest struggle of the day. When the attack commenced, and it lasted not an hour, the fifth division exceeded

his hand, with a case of pistols in a belt beneath his large coat, which thus answered the double purpose of concealing his arms, and protecting them from the weather. He measured Kennedy from head to foot with his eye, and beckoning to the two elder peasants, and throwing a malignant glance at the soldier, retired from the hut, accompanied by the mountaineers. For an instant he determined to attempt an escape, but a moment's consideration told him that the thing was hopeless. The chances of success were desperate. It was nearly dark. He had four persons to contend with, besides the sleeper, and, for aught he could tell, others whom he had not seen were near him. Even could he free himself from these men, he was bewildered in a labyrinth of rocks and morasses, from which in safety and day-light he would find it nearly impossible to extricate himself; an escape would now be little short of miraculous. While thus deliberating, the outlaws re-entered, and lifting a sort of wicker door from the wall, placed it across the entrance, and secured it with a spade. The armed man addressing Kennedy in excellent English, demanded the object which brought him to the mountains. With assumed calmness the soldier replied, that he was a sportsman and a stranger, and allured by the report he had heard of the mountain lough, he had been induced to visit it. The robber shook his head, and whispered to his companion, in Irish, 'it is as I told you; we are *set*, and if he had a thousand lives, he dies. Kennedy started; he knew the language intimately; he heard his doom pronounced, and that, too, by an idiomatic phrase in Irish, which conveyed the certainty of his murder in terms for which the English has no words sufficiently expressive. Kennedy's agitation did not escape the outlaw, who rapidly exclaimed, does he understand us?' The old man answered in the negative, but added, 'Try him yourself.' At this moment of mental anguish Kennedy's natural *hardiesse* saved him. The robber confronted him, addressed him in his native tongue, and while he eyed him with a searching look, Kennedy, with astonishing composure, requested him to speak to him in English, for unfortunately he was an Englishman, and, of course, ignorant of the language. Apparently satisfied, the outlaw turned to his companions, 'You are right,' he said, 'the spy is a Sassenach,' and advancing to the fire, he lighted a small torch composed of split bog-deal, and went to the corner of the hut, where, on a heap of fern, the human figure already remarked was extended. The old man threw a look of pity on the victim—'Mary, Mother of God, be good to him, for Johnny Gibbon never yet showed mercy.' The blood rushed back to

tor Jacob and Captain Byng is *the-table-talk* of our town. Various opinions are propounded, and different judgments delivered, according as the talkers happen to be Protestants or Catholics; for, as one of the belligerents is connected by marriage with the Marquis of Anglesey, he can be nothing that is good in the eyes of the opposite party; whilst, in the judgment of *Infallibles*, he is equal to the King, and "can do no wrong." Thus it is in Ireland since the execution of the "*healing* measure;" every trifle is magnified into a monster of sectarian rancour, and a man of any note cannot stop to speak to a friend in the street without a political motive. It is one of the anomalous peculiarities of the present case that the thorough-going *Jacobites* are all *for Byng*. As the affair has made so much noise, a sketch of the principal actors may amuse some of your gossiping readers.

Dr. Jacob is a very eminent surgeon and oculist, and his name will go down the stream of time and science in connection with a membrane which he has been the first to discover in the human eye, and which anatomists have therefore named in their jargon the *membranum Jacobæum*. How Munroe, Bell, and Bransby Cooper, came to pass over such a phenomenon, is *passing* strange. Perhaps it is a peculiarity in the conformation of *the Irish eye*, which is known to possess properties (especially that of *seeing round a corner*,) not common to the obtuse optics of other nations, I throw this out merely as a conjecture. Many will say *It is all in my eye*; and perhaps it is. But certain it is that Doctor Jacob found it out, and has thereby acquired the reputation amongst anatomists all over Europe of being a very minute, acute, and scientific observer. His practice is commensurate with his high character in the profession, and he is deservedly esteemed by all classes of his fellow-citizens. Such a man was not to be got rid of with a "Get out o' the way, fellow;" for though he cannot *call the King his cousin*, like the Gallant Captain, he has good blood in his veins, and warm withal.

As for Captain Byng, the son of Sir John Byng, the nephew of Middlesex Byng, and the husband of Lady Agnes Byng,—who does not know him! He drives a cabriolet, and you who have seen so many of our young "*Nobility*" driving cabriolets, will not be surprised to hear that he drives fast,—that he, in fact, skims along the Macadamization in utter scorn of the plebeian vehicles which may obstruct his progress. Being an expert whip, he avoids vulgar contact in general, and seldom foils his wheels against a jaunting-car, unless, as in the present instance, through want of tact in the driver of such car.—Some months ago almost totally eclipsed in Grafton-[illegible] blood in frieze, who,

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man in the South of Ireland received a visit lately from a party of Rockites, who were armed with sticks. He had just time to seize a pistol, which he cocked and presented towards the party. "Be off," said he, "you set of villians, or I'll shoot *one* of you, at all events. I have my eye upon him this moment." Luckily for himself he was blessed with that happy and pictorial obliquity of vision which caused each particular ruffian to fancy himself to be the marked man, and they withdrew without obtaining the spoil they had come for.

O'CONNELL FUND.—A letter, sent by post from Wexford, was read at a Meeting in New Ross. It is needless to say the author is *an Irishman*. As for example:—

"Sir,—I take leave to *hand inclosed*, five pounds, my subscription to the O'Connell Fund, and, were it as many hundreds or thousands, I am perfectly convinced it would be inadequate to the high merits of *this great man*.

"JOHN BRENAN."

Which great man—John Brenan or Dan. O'Connell?

ARMY REFORMS.—Surgeon Fitzgerald, of the Royals, who has been appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate, with instruction to "cast the water of the land" in Tipperary, (I would he could!) has been permitted to retire from the service "receiving *the* commuted allowances." This is, I believe, the first instance of a medical commission having been sold, and it appears strange that the regulation should have been adopted for the benefit of an individuals—a most deserving one certainly, but who is the actual enjoyment of a situation under Government worth 700*l.* a year.

MARCH OF MIND.—The *Clare Sentinel* (one of Mr. O'Connell's body guard) relates that a child, four years of age, was seized with hydrophobia, and taken to the Limerick Infirmary. Thence it was removed by its parents, as the symptoms every every moment became more alarming, and the same night, to relieve it from its dreadful suffering, was *smothered between beds!!!*

This is driving through an Act of Parliament what a sentence. Could not the brutes have left the poor little sufferer in the hands of the doctors who are licenced executioners, and might have reduced it by bleeding to a state of insensibility—but smother it with their own hands!—

O judgment, thou art fled to brutish beats
And men have lost their *feeling*.

Such a story unfits one for subjects of levity and laughter. I must conclude.

TALES OF AN INDIAN CAMP.

This work, in its plan, somewhat resembles the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, for it embodies in tales of fiction, the mythology, the [illegible] apologues, and the supernatural [illegible] tions. He then assumed the dress of an Indian Chief, and with seven other chiefs proceeded to Ohio, and remained three years to the west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was present at the grand rendezvous of all the North American tribes, an account of which great encampment is given in these volumes. It must have been a truly wonderful sight to a person capable of estimating it.

Whether Mons. Verdier was embued with the spirit of the age, or whether he thought it right to report to the Society in the style of their own instructions, we cannot say; but the *naiveté* of his reports is highly humorous to modern perceptions, and often amount to an excellent species of quizzing. Thus, from the circumstance that the Indian curs, when they were possessed of a bone, would snarl and show their teeth when anybody went near them, and even hide it in the ground, rather than have it taken from them, he draws the conclusion that they were the true *canis Sibericus*, which is known to possess the same canine traits. Mons. Verdier then caused a log of wood to be tied to the tail of an Irequois dog, and the celerity with which he drew it yelping and screaming over a bed of ice, fully convinced him that he was a legitimate descendant from the dogs of Tartary. With such a spirit of ratiocination Mons. Verdier of course could prove anything, and we consequently find him establishing where, when, and how America was peopled; that the tumuli were burying places, and we likewise find him decyphering many *resemblances* to inscriptions. All this is very amusing; but nevertheless we must wait for the forth-coming publication of Mons. Verdier's Official Reports, and confine ourselves for the present to the tales contained in these volumes.

They are extremely numerous, and are not to be taken merely as tales of amusement, for they develope the traditions, the mythology, and the superstitions of the Indians; and they indicate how external circumstances had modified their passions and ideas upon all subjects, In this point of view they are curious to the philosopher. But to magic, demonology, the agency of "the Great Spirit," and to all the host of fictitious beings with which superstition peoples the air, the fields and the flood, we have often added a singular vein of poetic fancy, which paints the passions, describes human adventures, and delight in the creation of coral caves, crystal rocks, the elysium of woods or the horrors of caverns, and mixes natural and supernatural scenes and persons in the true style of the wild poetry of such tribes That M. Verdier has Gallicised many of the phrases and stories is evident, but they bear the stamp of originality in all substantial respects. The imagery is drawn direct from nature, or from the bolder passions and the unrestrained expression of the feelings. But nature is taken in her extreme variety, and we have reference to the burning climates, to the frozen regions, to the lofty mountains, the interminable forests and prairies, and to the lake, the river, and the ocean. These tales therefore must have originated from various tribes, inhabiting from the Gulf of Florida to the St. Lawrence. Some of them, we have no doubt, have had reference to memorable events by which tribes have been destroyed, or have triumphed in war. "The Alarm of the Great Sentinel" is probably of this nature. Among the best of the tales are [illegible] Paradise, the Mai-

rally where it is too high; to leave the rest to Providence and their industry. I shall never review my own proceedings, because they can have no sensible effect in my time, nor for many years after; for it is the nature of measures calculated for improvement to be slow in their operation. When I read, as I sometimes do, of a measure by which a large province has been suddenly improved, or a race of semi-barbarians almost to Quakerism, I throw away the book."

All that Sir THOMAS says regarding the benefits to be expected from low taxation is excellent. He is not, however, always a safe guide when he ventures into the field of Legislation. Again and again he dwells on the advantage of consesdering the actual occuhant as the proprietor. Yet, seduced by the idea of primogeditare, a custom essentially feudal, which like many other customs has descended to an age when it is no longer suitable, he would establish it in India, when its only effect must be to thwart the Goverment. "There is another point (he says in a letter to Mr. SULLIVAN, dated 12th October, 1820, which I have long established in my own mind, as one requiring correction), I mean the destruction of all the ancient landholders, by introducing among them the Hindoo law of division among all the brothers, instead of that of descent to the eldest. The written law among all private persons is division; but usage or the common law among the ancient Rajans and Poligars, is undivided descent to the eldest son, who makes a suitable provision for the rest of the family. The consequence of introducing the mode of joint or equal inheritance among them is, that many of them have been ruined by laws-suits, and that every one of them must inevitably suffer the same fate. Law adventures get into every family, and excite some member of it to bring his claim into a Court of Justice. It is of little importance to the vackeels how the suit ends; as they get their fees. These suits are generally very expensive, and the ignorance of the Zemindars in all matters of business makes them doubly expensive by the impositions of their own agents; and if the property is divided, as generally happens, among two, three, or more claimants, the whole are reduced to distress, and the Government is rendered unpopular."

What, in GOD's name, can be the use of keeping up in an agricultural population a race, who, if not boobies, must be mischievous? It appears from Sir THOMAS's Letter to Mr. SULLIVAN, dated 11th July, 1825, that, stupid as they are, they give the Government a good deal of trouble. "We are obliged (he says) to be more careful than in ordinary times; but I see no reason to apprehend any serious commotion, or anything beyond the occasional disturbances of Poligars, from which we are seldom for any long time ever entirely free in this country." Primogeniture creates in an agricultural population the materials of disturbance. The younger sons, dependent on the chief, become idle retainers at his disposal, who naturally prefer invading the property of others to honest industry. When cultivation of land forms the sole employment of a people, equal division becomes a matter of absolute necessity; and the creation of an Aristocratical class under such circumstances, is the creation of enemies to the peace of the country, and oppressors of the people. In a civilized [illegible] of primogeniture merely

should soon pay every body, as he meant to marry a lady with a large fortune! This not proving satisfactory he was committed to take his trial for the offence at the next quarter sessions. We understand the accused was a journeyman tailor at Bourton-on-the-Water.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

The following story (which we have no doubt is either without foundation or very much exaggerated) has been current in fashionable life for the last few days. An illustrious personage who resides not many miles from Windsor, having received a visit from a fair friend, once the ornament of the London stage, intrusted her on her way to town to the guardianship of a noble earl, a distinguished patron of the drama; on their arrival at Salt Hill, the noble lord evercome by the charms of his fair companion, is stated to have made some advances, which were unfavourably received, and it is even said that the lady threw a glass of wine in the noble lord's face. According also to report, the lady immediately ordered a postchaise, in which she returned to——, and apprised the illustrious personage of the presumptuous conduct of the nobleman to whose care he intrusted her. This account is stated to have excited the indignation of —— to such a degree, as to induce him to forbid the noble earl his presence, until he should be pleased to alter his determination.—*Court Journal?*

At a Meeting of the proprietors of the Waterloo Bridge, held on Friday, it was stated that the receipts of the past half year amounted only to 6,741*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, being 501*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* less than the receipts of the last half-year. The decrease was attributed to the heavy rains which had fallen during the period alluded to. From the auditors' report, it appeared that the balance in hand was not more than 22*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, and the total debt against the Company was 387,000*l.*

JOHN BLADES, ESQ.—The will of this gentleman was was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on Friday last. The personalty is sworn under 140,000*l.*, but his landed estates were very considerable. Besides the house of business on Ludgate-hill, part of the new houses in St. Bride's avenue, Fleet-street, and the vault made under St. Bride's-passage, Mr. Blades had a considerable property, with two mansion-houses, at Brixton, in Surrey, and was also owner of the non-descript tower on Shooter'shill, which was formerly known by the appellation of "Lady James's Folly," and is now called "Severndroog." The occupation of his two houses at Brixton, Mr. Blades has left for life to his two daughters,—Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Blackburn, Esq., and Caroline, wife of the Rev. Edward Prodgers, and has cross-entailed his estates on their issue; failing all which the final remainder is given to the heir-at-law of his late wife, Hannah Blades, formerly Hannah Hobson. The legacies, with the exception of monies left to his daughters, or in trust for them and their issue, consist chiefly of about 1,500*l.* to his executors and a few relations, as remembrances; about the same sum among his clerks and shopmen, and about 1,600*l.* in sums of 100*l* and 200*l.* to the Philanthropic Charity, St. Bride's School, the Deaf and Dumb School, the Blind School, the Asylum; Bartholomew's, Bethlehem, and the Lying-in Hospitals; the Maternity Charity, and Brixton National School. The will is dated the 17th of February, and two codicils on the 20th of July